

RECORD.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDE

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1829.

No. 506.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Nov. 4.	Fayetteville, Nov. 5.	Newbern, Oct. 31.	Petersburg, Sept. 25.
Barley, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 100 a 120	140 a 175	150 a 175	125 a 200
Apple, - - -	33 35	28 30	40 45	23 30
Peach, - - -	43 50	75 80	45 75	45 75
Bacon, - - -	lb. 7 10	7 7 1/2	7 8	6 7 1/2
Beeswax, - - -	22 25	21 22	20 25	22 25
Butter, - - -	15 15	10 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee, - - -	11 14	13 16	12 14	12 16
Corn, - - -	55 55	40 45	35 40	40 45
Cotton, - - -	lb. 7 1/2 8	8 8 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 9
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	14 14	15 15	12 15
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	500 600	400 450	600 700	400 500
Flour, - - -	25 28	25 28	30 35	25 30
Feathers, - - -	125 150	125 150	130 150	125 150
Gin, Holland, - - -	40 45	50 50	38 40	35 35
Country, - - -	40 45	50 50	38 40	35 35
Iron, - - -	ton. 8 8	6 7	6 7	6 7
Lard, - - -	lb. 130 175	250 300	150 200	130 200
Lime, - - -	25 25	30 33	50 52	33 37 1/2
Molasses, - - -	keg. 7 1/2 8	8 10	7 8	7 8
Naval, Cut, assorted, - - -	22 26	22 26	22 26	22 26
Naval, American, - - -	700 750	700 750	550 600	550 600
Sam, Jamaica, - - -	125 125	140 175	120 125	150 200
West India, - - -	80 90	70 80	40 95	100 150
New England, - - -	30 34	45 50	40 42	36 37 1/2
Rice, - - -	cwt. 350 275	470 450	300 325	400 300
Shot, - - -	1000 1000	900 1000	650 700	70 75
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	45 50	75 80	80 100	70 75
Turk's Island, - - -	700 1000	900 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - -	170 20	18 25	16 25	16 25
Loaf, - - -	150 175	160 180	125 150	125 150
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	120 120	125 150	125 150	125 150
Hyson, - - -	100 120	100 120	100 120	100 120
Young Hyson, - - -	400 400	250 300	350 400	350 400
Tobacco, - - -	lb. 8 9	7 7 1/2	9 10	8 9
Tallow, - - -	70 75	100 100	85 90	85 90
Wheat, - - -	24 26	35 35	28 30	28 30
Whiskey, - - -	250 400	300 400	250 500	250 500
Wine, Madeira, - - -	150 175	160 200	160 200	160 200
Teneriffe, - - -	160 225	200 250	200 250	200 250
Sherry, - - -	70 80	100 120	100 120	100 120
Port, - - -	70 80	100 120	100 120	100 120
Malaga, - - -	70 80	100 120	100 120	100 120

The Synod of North-Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November. September 8. 97—

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryon and Charlotte streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two-story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22. 99—

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November, at being Orange county court, the tract of Land where Taylor Duke now lives, on the waters of Flat river, to be sold in the town of Hillsborough, near the court house.

J. P. Sneed, Trustee.

October 13. 02—4w

NOTICE.

On the fourth Monday of November next I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the land on Cain creek, where John L. Kirk now lives, known as Lewis Kirk's old place. There are about 600 acres in this tract, with a good apple orchard, and will be worth the attention of any gentleman farmer who wishes a good bargain.

J. Webb.

October 13. 03—6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A. S. G. King
James Aykroyd 2
Capt. Joseph Armstrong
William E. Anderson
James Allison
James Browning
Henry Boyle
James Bruce
Jane Burroughs
Samuel Bumpass 2
Wm. Bauldwin
Robert Burnside
James Boyle
F. W. Burroughs 2
Miss Eliza L. Bond
Gen. G. H. Bryant
Thomas Barton
Archibald Belling
Macon Bledsoe
John A. Benton 2
George Copley
James B. Carrington
William Campbell
Nathaniel Carrington
Ruben Carden
Samuel Childs
William Chambers
William Conning
James R. Cole
John Carr
James Child
Susanah Crabtree
John Crutchfield 2
Jesse Clinton
John J. Carrington
Wiley Dilard
Augustine Dishongh
Nancy Dunnigan
John Disher
Thomas Durham
Ira Ellis 2
Robert Eaton
William Ellis
Archibald Findley
Widow Aley Fintham
Miss Charlotte Fleming
Col. John Stockard
Miss C. T. Fleming
Thomas Forrest
Adam T. Forech
William Gattis
Wm. L. Gwyn
Miss Mary E. Hamilton
Richard Howard
Wm. Hutchens
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.
Morgan Hart
Wm. Horton
John A. Hall 2
Wm. Huntington
Winiford Hardee
Benjamin Hurdle
Thomas Holloway, sen.
Wm. Hays
Edmund Herndon
Rev. Wm. Hooper
Col. Cad. Jones
James S. Irvin 2
Miss Kath. M. Jackson
John T. Jones
Joseph Kirkpatrick 2
David Yarbrough
Mrs. Attelia Whitted
Eliza Wood
C. Walker
Henderson Woods
Samuel Wilson
Joseph Ward, sen.
Levi Whitted 2
Mrs. Mary Wayne or Henry Bland
Mary Woods or Henry Woods
Sampson Woods
Joseph Woods
John Walker
Wm. N. Whitted
David Webb
Burton Whitaker
Carlton Walker
James Webb 2

R. L. Cook, P. M.

October 1. 01—3w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Bowd, or

T. P. Hunt.

October 1. 01—3w

Raleigh, Aug. 33—



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

From the Southern Agriculturist.

SECRETS IN COTTON REVEALED.

This relates to the manner of culture, and is revealed in the single word **EARLY**. Nothing is more preposterous, than the pretensions or expectations of the Planter, who pays no regard to this. Though a combination of peculiar circumstances may render him successful, still he does not deserve, and may not claim, the credit of being a good Planter. This rests entirely on the skillful management of a crop, and not on the strained efforts of nature to produce it. But I have nothing to do with the merits of Planters—therefore to my object.

Listing should be done **early**. This is no more nor less than manuring; and the sooner the surface of the earth and the vegetable substance upon it are thrown together, the nearer it will approach the quality of other manures, and the greater will be its use. It would be better if done in the fall, while vegetation is alive.

Draining should be done **early**. A great proportion of lands, unless drained, are, most of the year, completely saturated, and often flowed with water—than which nothing is more injurious to the growth of Cotton. Such lands should be well drained long before the Cotton is planted, that the earth may become warm;—heat being absolutely necessary to success.

Manuring—This is all-important; furnishes an ample subject for a distinct paper. Here, I will only observe, that it is taken for granted, that every Planter makes use of some kind of manure. And, as a general rule, whatever it may be, it ought to be placed on the listing, or in the hills, according to the quantity. If a great quantity be used, it is better spread on the listing; but, if small, placed on the hills, that the Cotton may early feel its influence. When placed under the listing, this is not felt until late in the season; and, if it happens to be wet, it generally gives the Cotton a second growth.

Banking should be done just before the Cotton is planted, that it may come up **early**. The beds should be rather small, that the seed may immediately come in contact with the manure, that there may be an opportunity to enlarge them by hoeing, and that the principal root of the Cotton may reach the soiled earth below the listing.

Planting should be **early**. This ought to be enforced with an emphasis. Cotton should be planted from the tenth to the fifteenth, or, perhaps, the twentieth of March. And, though it should be injured, or partially destroyed by winds or frosts; still, what remains, will be worth enough more, to pay for planting over. Should the scarcity of seed be an objection, it may be removed, by planting less. Indeed there is generally twice as much seed used in planting as is necessary, or even desirable. Six or eight seeds are as many as ever ought to be put in a hill; and these should be so placed, that the plants may not touch each other. Where they are all thrown together, the Cotton is much injured in thinning—the roots of the plants pulled up, loosen the roots of the others, and backen their growth.

Hoeing should be commenced **early**—soon as the grass appears. And it should be stopped **early**—soon as the Cotton is so far advanced, that it

will sustain no injury from grass, which often does less hurt than hoeing. Besides, the beds should never be hoed down, (if at all,) more than once. This mode of hoeing is very injurious;—it destroys many of the lateral roots of the Cotton. The grass should be picked from around the Cotton, and the earth hauled up to the bed. In this way, it becomes larger, as required.

Thinning cannot be too **early**, provided two stalks to a hill can be secured. And generally it is better to risk losing one of these, than to omit thinning until too late, which is almost certain ruin to the crop. If a number of plants are left in the hill, until they grow to any considerable size, they injure each other by their constant motion; and, when part are taken away, the rest are nearly destroyed by the injury which their roots sustain.

Picking, if the quality of the Cotton is any object, must be **early**. It should be done as soon as the pod is sufficiently opened. The colour and quality of Cotton is seriously injured by the dew, rain, frost, and sun;—it should feel their influence as little as possible. Nothing is more absurd than the opinion, that it must remain in the field until a hand is able to pick a certain quantity a-day;—better if the whole field were picked every few days, though but a small quantity be obtained by each hand. Perhaps the appearance of Cotton depends as much, or more on this than anything else.

Drying should be as **early** as possible after picking. Cotton is not to be put up without being dried—it beats, and sometimes is nearly spoiled. Neither is it to be dried in the sun—this changes its colour and injures its staple. But it should be dried in the shade;—a convenient house perhaps, with open doors and windows.—Cotton thus dried, is prepared for cleaning, respecting which, there is another secret.

I have here designedly omitted the subject of **PLOUGHING**, which Planters generally have, from prejudice, "proscribed; prejudice, I say—because reason, common facts, have ever ent test against it. This made to appear,—and made with your indulgence, in some future number of the "Agriculturist."

The paper, Mr. Editor, is submitted to your better judgement. Should it meet your approbation, and obtain a place in your Journal, you will confer a new favour on every Planter, whom it may induce to do, what he does, **EARLY**.—Your friend,

AN ENEMY OF SECRETS.

Cotton.—The uses of cotton are multiplying astonishingly. Cotton sails are getting into common use; several Georgetown coasters use them. At the Union Factory, Society Hill, the enterprise of Gen. Williams has already supplied his neighbours with cotton Osaburgs; and a planter on Pee Dee, who has clothed his negroes with it this season, is quite satisfied never to buy any other. Bale rope, cotton bagging, and winter clothing for negroes, are daily manufactured and distributed, and application has been made to the secretary of the navy, accompanied by a sample of cotton rope for rigging, manufactured at the Union Factory, Society Hill—to which the secretary will give a fair trial; and a few short months may bring an order for 'cotton rope for the United States navy,' to be supplied from Carolina cotton, manufactured at home; so that the raw material, interest of capital and labor, will all be retained.

Charleston Courier.

Fasting a day or so instead of swallowing physic at five dollars a bottle, is coming into fashion, to cure all disorders. Great names are given in favor of the practice, such as Howard, Franklin, and Napoleon.

A moderate dram-drinker in youth is apt to be a drunkard in old age.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER.

RETURNING his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place. Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon. September 15. tf—3S

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enos, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool. Saml. S. Claytor. June 9. 3m—8G

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately a first rate journeyman Taylor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

John Cooley.

Oct. 6. 01—

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of **PRINTING TYPES**, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Fonts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb. 30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines, 32
Great Primer, 34
English, 36
Pica, 36
Small Pica, 38
Long Primer, 40
Bourgeois, 46
Brevier, 56
Minion, 70
Nonpareil, 90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed \$2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 93—3w

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The Declaration of War by Russia, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828. In that document, the Emperor declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results which it sets forth, viz. all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th for the pacification of Greece. Present prospects indicate that he will be able to enforce these conditions. The principal events of the war, so far as we have been able to collect them, are briefly as follows:—

May 7th, 1828.—Campaign comm. need.
June 8th.—Passage of the Danube, and capture of Satounowa, with 12 pieces of cannon.

June 9th.—Engagement between the Russian and Turkish flotillas near Brailow; the former consisting of 17 vessels of different sizes, and the latter of 32. Of this number, 26 were taken, sunk, burnt, or stranded. Same day, a Turkish flotilla, with arms, ammunition, &c. was captured off Anapa, on the Asiatic coast; 1200 persons and 6 standards were taken.

June 11th.—Surrender of Isaktscha to the Russians, together with 87 pieces of cannon, 17 stands of colours, and a large quantity of ammunition.

June 15th.—In attempting to carry Brailow by storm, the Russians lost 640 men killed, including Major Generals Wol and Timoth, and 1340 wounded.

June 20th.—Brailow surrenders to the Russians, on condition of the garrison being permitted to retire to Silistria: 273 cannon, 612,000 lbs. of powder, and an immense quantity of balls were taken.

June 23rd.—Surrender of Anapa (Asiatic Turkey) with 85 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. The garrison consisted of 3000 men.

July 2.—Previous to this date the Russians had taken seven fortresses, viz. Brailow, Matschin, Toultscha, Hirsowa, Kustendji, Keuzgon, and Managalia—besides Anapa on the coast of Asia. Toultscha was garrisoned by nearly 300 men, and had 91 cannon on the ramparts.

July 15th.—The fortress of Kars (As. Turk.) taken by storm. The garrison, it is said, amounted to 11,000 men, 2000 of whom were killed, and 1500 made prisoners, including a Pacha of two Tails: 151 pieces of cannon were taken.

July 21st.—Silistria invested by the Russians.

August 7th.—In the night following this day, the Russian flotilla before Varna made an attack upon that of the Turks and captured fourteen vessels.

Aug. 20th.—The Grand Vizier left Constantinople for the army.

Aug. 22nd.—The fortress of Ardaghane (A. Turk.) surrendered to the Russians.

Aug. 25th.—News arrived at Odessa of the capture of Achassit and Topruchale, (As. Turk.) together with 34 standards, and several thousand prisoners.

Sept. 26th.—The Seraskier of Widdin having crossed the Danube near Kalesat, and being on the advance, was attacked by Gen. Geismar, and after an obstinate engagement was compelled to retreat. His loss is represented to have been very severe. Same day a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 500 of the population.

Oct. 7th.—Varna carried by assault. Garrison, including the armed inhabitants, supposed to have amounted originally to 22,000 men. When captured, was reduced to 6000. This was one of the most important fortresses of the Turks, and its capture secured to the Russians a permanent footing on the western coast of the Black Sea. The Emperor, in a letter to Count Diebitsch of Nov. 20, speaks of it as "that fortress which had never seen a conqueror." From this date the active operations of the campaign may be considered as ended.

Oct. 15th.—Blockade of the Dardanelles officially announced by Admiral Heyden.

March 5th, 1829.—A battle was fought near the river Natonobi (As. Turk.) in which the Turks lost 1000 men killed and wounded, and the Russians about 200.

March 20th.—About this date Sizeboli was captured by the Russians, and immediately fortified for a permanent position.

April 11th.—Three detachments of Turkish troops cross the Danube into little Wallachia, but are driven back, after suffering considerable loss.

May 17th.—Silistria again invested, after an engagement about two miles distant, in which the Turks lost 400 or 500 men, and the Russians about 150. On the same day a battle was fought near Paravacti, the Turks being led on by the Grand Vizier in person. Turkish loss in killed 2000; Russians, killed 501, wounded 627.

June 11th.—Great battle near the village of Koultscha, not far from Schumla, in which the Grand Vizier commanded in person. In this engagement and the subsequent fight the Turks lost,

5900 men killed, a great number of prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon; 6 standards; all the ammunition wagons, baggage, &c. and suffered a complete dispersion.

June 30th.—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians. The garrison, consisting of 8000 men, and the armed inhabitants, consisting of 10,000, were made prisoners of war; and among them, two three tailed Pachas; 250 pieces of cannon, and 100 stands of colours were taken.

June 27th.—Erzerum captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and four Pachas: 150 cannon were taken, 29 of them at Hassan Kael.

July 12th.—Choris and Berburst (As. Turkey) occupied by the Russians.

July 15th.—Two divisions of the Russian army left Schumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17, 18, 19.—The principal obstacles overcome, and 10 cannon, 14 standards, with nearly 400 prisoners taken from the Turks who had also many killed.

July 20th.—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 6000 or 7000 men under the Seraskier Abdull Rahman, and defeated them, taking two batteries of four guns each, and four other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and seven standards.

July 23rd.—Capture of Messembria, with 20 standards, 15 cannon, and 2000 prisoners. Same day, Achion was captured, containing 14 pieces of cannon, two powder magazines, &c.

July 24th.—Capture of Bourgas, containing 10 pieces of cannon, and abundance of military stores.

July 25th.—Capture of Ados, with the whole Turkish camp; 600 ens, 500 barrels powder, 4 standards, 4 cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and 220 prisoners.

The following letter from Pera, the place of residence of the Europeans in the suburbs of Constantinople, is dated September 6th:—

"The state of the Capital is very alarming.—Peace can alone prevent the frightful catastrophe which hurries the fall of the Ottoman Empire. A conspiracy conducted by Astrologers, and the object of which was the assassination of the Sultan, has happily been timely discovered and efficient measures taken, but the same spirit remains. The approach of the enemy menaces us with a general overthrow. The English Admiral has judged it prudent to cause the English vessels of war to enter to receive the Sultan if necessary, and protect his own countrymen. Moreover, in concert with Gen. Guilleminot he has represented the situation of the Capital to Gen. Diebitsch, and demanded the suspension of military operations. The General has not granted this, but has purposely retarded the march of his troops to afford the Sultan the means of signing the peace on the 14th, the time pre-emptorily fixed for its ratification. We therefore believe in the success of the negotiations the more as the conditions of Russia are not increased, and that France and England use all their efforts to put an end to this war. It is certain that England and France will necessarily guarantee the treaty. The conditions are—1st. the execution of the Treaty of Ackerman; 2. the free navigation of the Black Sea for both merchant and military marine. 3d. ten millions ducats for the expense of the war. 4th. the destruction of Giurgevo and Brailow—5. the cession of Anapa, of Poti, and Akhalzik. 6th. a new organization of Moldavia and Wallachia under tribute to the Porte, and of which the Hospodars shall be alternately named by the Porte and Russia, but they are not otherwise to interfere with their internal government. In reference to the Treaty of London, it can only be said that the Porte engages to terminate this affair without delay by the intervention of the three powers. It appears that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at Adrianople had made some difficulty about signing these conditions, but as soon as the 14th Sept. was fixed by Gen. Diebitsch, they sent a courier to Constantinople to beg the Sultan to ratify the treaty without delay. The re-establishment of peace will not suffice to put the Sultan in safety against the attempts of his own subjects. The nomination of Chosrew Pacha has again exasperated them. Fires are leared at Pera, the common means of the discontented to accomplish their sinister designs. Executions continue, but the life of the Sultan will be in danger so long as he will not refuse to put his people on a level with European civilization.

From the Courier de la Louisiana.

THE FATE OF THE MEXICAN INVADERS.—As was supposed, when our last number went to the press, the schooner coming to on the point proved to be the Oscar from Vera Cruz. The commander of the late Spanish expedition, Gen. Barradas, came passenger in her. She also brings an authentic copy of the treaty of capitulation entered into by the commanders of the opposing army. It is with exulting pride and pleasure that we state that the former rumour of the terms of that stipulation were entirely incorrect. The Spaniards are to transport the remnant of their hordes back again to Havana at their own ex-

pense—to surrender up their arms and colours to the Mexicans at Altamiras—the General, chiefs and officers, and all the soldiers, solemnly bind themselves never to take up arms again against the Republic of Mexico.

And to show that the Republicans are as generous as they are brave, they have granted to their foes the privilege of remaining at Victoria until they can procure vessels to carry them from the country—have agreed to protect the lives and property of every person attached to the expedition—have permitted the sick and wounded to be taken care of (at the expense of the Spanish commander,) in the hospitals at Tampico—and, if any more troops arrive at Tampico, they shall be allowed to return to Havana on receiving notice of the capitulation.

Thus has burst the splendid bubble—thus has broke the vain dream of subjugating a free people to the yoke of despotism. Like the famous "Freedonian Republic" which sprung up in the night and flourished for three days, in the Province of Texas, some two or three years since, this straightway disappeared to be heard of no more!

We wish not to insult the fallen, but now that they have been brought to their senses, we admonish them to reflect or what might be their object and reward before they embark in an unholly crusade against liberty. Even when they succeed they have only the consolation of knowing their lives, their blood and their treasures have been sacrificed to aggrandise and benefit a few, not for the liberation of their fellow beings. But blessed be the Spirit with which independence inspires its votaries when they fight in her cause—they are seldom conquered like unhappy Poland.

The following extracts from a letter of a distinguished townsman, now in France, dated Paris, Sept. 15, will not be without interest to a large portion of our readers. The doubtful terms, in which the prospect of a liquidation of our claims on France is mentioned, is not a little disconcerting; the tales in honour of La Fayette fill the French papers, but the pleasing occasion of his journey is mentioned only, we believe, in this letter; the justice of the writer's remarks on the opposition to the present French ministry is confirmed by the tone and bearing of a great majority of the French press:—

Newburyport Herald.

"Mr. A. H. Everett is here, on his way home. Paris is thronged with Americans, who are constantly going and coming, or are temporarily fixed here for the purpose of instruction. A large proportion of them are New Englanders, who, here as at home, are distinguished for their love of information and their diligent use of the means of employing their time to advantage which Paris affords in such abundance.

"Mr. Rives, is daily expected; and much is anticipated from the positive instructions of which he is supposed to be the bearer; and from his own talents and character. The present conjuncture, however, is unfavorable; as the ministry of the country is in a precarious situation; pursued without mercy by a powerful opposition, which comprises five sixths of the wealth, talent and energy of the nation; and so much occupied with the questions forced upon them by the eternal condition of the country, the public discontent and the questions growing out of the conquest of Turkey, it is very unlikely they will be willing to open their ears to any thing coming from the opposite side of the Atlantic. Had the late ministry remained in office our prospects would have been better; for they had assured Mr. Brown that the subject of our claims should be taken into consideration, and disposed of in one way or other.

"La Fayette has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and his wife's family, of which the revolution had deprived them. This affair took him to the south of France, where he had not been since 1790; and he was feired just as he had been in America. The people took occasion of his journey to manifest their hostility to the new ministry, by rendering homage to him, as the consistent representative of the moderate party of the Revolution.

"Nothing can exceed the violence of the press and of public men here in general, in their denunciations of the ministry formed under Prince Polignac. What the result will be it is difficult to predict, but a crisis seems to be at hand; for the liberal party compose the bone and muscle of the nation."

A gentleman who arrived in the Deborah, at the port of Boston, from Surinam, (Sept. 12,) has stated to the editor of the Boston Courier, the following:—A Brazilian ship, (formerly the Suffolk, an American) after having taken on board about 20 slaves, on the coast of Africa, was captured by an hermaphrodite, under Buenos Ayrean colors. After being kept in company some time, they proceeded to the West Indies, they were taken by Dutch cruiser, and sent to the above port, as has been already noticed. On the trial of the privateersmen, one of them, (an Irishman) who had been allowed as evidence against his comrades,

testified that the crew of the ship were put into the long boat, and on being cast off from the brig, the contents of a heavy cannon, (mounted on a swivel,) was discharged at them, and all of them killed; and that the ship was retained and filled with valuable goods, plundered from vessels of different nations.

His evidence was corroborated by the negroes, as far as their means of knowing would permit—they were in irons below at the time, but heard the boat hoisted out, &c. and immediately after the report of a large gun on deck; on being released, the prisoners were gone. Both vessels were condemned, as well as the officers and men (about 50 or 60 in number) who were on board at the time of the capture. The sentence of the court was sent to Holland, and a sloop of war had just arrived, bringing as was reported, the king's approval, and that the execution of the pirates would take place in 20 days. The ship, being declared unseaworthy, had been broken up, and it was said the brig would share the same fate. The latter was called the General Francisco Domingo, and said to have been built in Baltimore. A public sale of the property found on board the ship, at the time the Dutch captured her, took place at Surinam once a week—cargo said to be worth \$400,000.

The late duel between Charles Wickliffe, Esq. and George James Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, (a brief account of which we gave on Monday) terminated in the death of the former.

The following particulars are from the Franklin Commentator of Oct. 13:— "The principals, with the attendants usual in such cases, met about nine o'clock on Friday morning, upon the line of Fayette and Scott counties, near the Henry's Mill Road, and fought with pistols at the distance of eight feet. At the first fire, Mr. Wickliffe's pistol flashed, and Mr. Trotter's ball passed through his waistcoat without wounding. At the second fire, Mr. Wickliffe raised his hand before the word was fully expressed, but instantly let it drop, and before he could raise again, he received his antagonist's ball just above the hip, but fired while in the act of falling, and missed his adversary. The wound was mortal. He died about 1 o'clock.

"Mr. Wickliffe was the challenger.—The offence for which satisfaction was demanded, we have not heard stated positively; but it is understood to have been given by certain allusions made by Mr. Trotter, in the Kentucky Gazette, of which he lately became the Editor, to the death of his predecessor, Mr. Benning."

Dover, Tennessee, Oct. 24.

"The jail of this county (S. Tenn.) was discovered last night to be on fire, and what is indeed most shocking, the alarm was given by a poor negro who was confined in it. The alarm soon spread, the citizens generally repaired thither, and every exertion was made to rescue the poor fellow from the fate which threatened him. He was confined below, and the jail was on fire in that apartment. The smoke rendered it impossible to get the trap door open which communicated with the dungeon in which he was; and after various attempts from many of the citizens he was abandoned to his fate. His cries were now most heart rending, but human efforts were of no avail, and the all-devouring element soon put a period to his existence. He was a runaway slave, called his name Jack, said he belonged to Mr. N. N. Johnson, in the vicinity of Huntsville, A. We have no doubt the jail was set on fire by some person from the outside, but who it was has yet to be found out. The jail was entirely consumed."

A gentleman who arrived in the Dover from Liverpool had been absent from Boston but a hundred days. In that period, besides making the two passages across the Atlantic, he spent sixteen days in England—crossed over to Havre and thence to Paris, where he spent some days—visited Brussels, Antwerp, Utrecht and Amsterdam, and passed some days in visiting the great ship canal from Amsterdam to the Helder. This stupendous work is 50 miles long, 120 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and has three locks, most finely constructed. It cost about five millions of dollars. The expedition in travelling, above mentioned, was not accomplished by any remarkable exertion, and it is only noticed as an illustration of the facility and expedition of the ordinary travelling in Europe.

Boston Dai. Adv.

NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE.—It is stated with confidence, that a convention has been formed between the adjacent states, by which the navigation of this important river is to be free, together with its tributaries, to them all; the shore house positions are to be suppressed, with the central commissions of Mainz, and each of the states to establish a free port in the river, in some points within its jurisdiction.

CANAL OF THE TYRRENN.—A magnificent canal is about to be commenced in France, connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean, beginning at Toulouse, and terminating at Bayonne, its whole length will be about 300 miles, its

breadth is to be about 70 feet, and its depth 9 feet 6 inches. Its summit level is 1,300 feet above the sea, requiring 276 locks. Each lock will have a breadth of 22 feet, and a length of 114 feet. It is calculated for keeled vessels of 150 tons burthen, and the expense is estimated at about six millions of dollars.

The population of Brussels is rated at nearly one hundred thousand, of which above twenty thousand are paupers, supported by the government and voluntary contributions.

A discovery has just been made near Chamberry, in Savoy, of an immense pine forest, which is buried many fathoms in the ground. The accounts do not explain the state of the timber; but it appears that many labourers are employed in uncovering it.

American Misery.—We find the following paragraph in the St. Louis Beacon, (Missouri) of the 10th ult.

"The health of St. Louis, of the state of Missouri, and our neighbour, Illinois, has been most excellent the present summer. No mountain region could be expected to be more so; and to this great blessing we have another to add, that of the unparalleled fruitfulness of the season. Every species of crop is most abundant; every tree, or vine, or bush, in the woods, that bears a nut, a grape, or a berry, is loaded with its appropriate production. The like of it has never been seen; and to crown these advantages, or rather to join in the enjoyment of them, is the great stream of emigration now pouring into the country. The roads are filled with moving families. They pass in crowds daily through the town, and cannot go amiss for rich land; that article, so scarce and hard to be got in many places, is here the ready acquisition of every man that has a little money, or a little credit, or a little industry."

New Silk Reel.—The American Farmer states that a Silk Reel has been invented by Gideon B. Smith, and may now be seen at the office of that journal, which it is thought, in consequence of its simplicity, will supersede the Italian Reel.—The Piedmontese Reel, the most approved one used in Europe, and the one recommended in the Manuel published by congress, is a complicated piece of machinery, requiring the use of four cog-wheels, and the other difficult work, to effect the vibration of the traversing bar—which vibratory motion is necessary for laying the thread on the bars of the reel in an oblique and crossing manner, to prevent adhesion.—This vibratory motion is effected in Mr. Smith's Reel by a cylinder, with an oblique continuous groove, which is traversed by a pin attached to the traversing bar.

The cylinder is fixed upon an axle, at the end of which is a drum from which a band works upon a pulley on the axle of the reel. The drum is 18, and the pulley 10 inches diameter; their size, therefore, prevents the possibility of the band slipping. A handle fixed near the rim of both drum and pulley, enables the reeler to turn the reel with either at pleasure. The operation of the reel is precisely the same as that of the Piedmontese reel, and it may be varied to any extent at pleasure. The editor will probably obtain a drawing of the wheel for publication in the Farmer, as Mr. Smith does not wish to hamper the progress of the silk culture in the U. States by patenting his invention. He adds that Silk Reels on this plan can be made here for 17 to \$18, and that Mr. Smith will gratuitously superintend their construction. The reel can be taken to pieces and put up in a few minutes; so that it can be transported in a compact form to any part of the Union.

Characteristic exploit.—A few days since, some of the "ocean rovers," who arrived in the Brandywine, lately determined to have a cruise ashore, for the purpose of testing the pleasures of the mere landsman. After having, of course, stowed in a sufficient quantity of grog for the home voyage, and being, as the old song sings, "All in their glory," they were very quietly passing Catharine market, New York, when a bevy of greasy strollers there, seeing them on horse-back, and therefore, as they thought, so much out of their element, commenced a shout of illiberal ridicule. One of the tars feeling he could be as daring ashore as though he was aboard his "sea-girt citadel," tacked about and rode up six or eight steps which led into the market, went completely through, entirely routed his tormentors, down the steps upon the opposite side, up again, and out by the steps up which he entered, and went calmly off, without the slightest injury to himself or horse.

N. Y. Courier.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 11.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons indebted to the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscriptions or advertisements, are earnestly requested to make payment during the present month. From inattention to this particular, we have experienced considerable embarrassment. To sustain the establishment, we must not only have the patronage of names, but the more substantial patronage of punctual payments. At this season, when the harvests of a bountiful year have just been gathered in, there are but few of our subscribers who have not the means of payment; and when we tell them plainly that our necessities are pressing, we hope we shall be excused if we manifest a desire also to gather in our scanty harvest. We are so situated that we must make a general collection. With many of our subscribers, we trust this notice will be sufficient—we shall be glad if it should be so with all.

Those who expect to pay in wood, are reminded that the season is now at hand when it should be delivered.

Felix Grundy has been elected a senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. Eaton, the present secretary of war.

Mr. Wolf has been elected governor of the state of Pennsylvania, by a majority of 25,345 votes over Mr. Riker—70,711 to 45,366.

Don Juan Baltista Bernabeu has been recognised, by the president of the United States, as consul general of Spain in the United States, to reside in Philadelphia.

The New York Gazette of the 27th ult. says, that the recent order to fit the frigate Brandywine for sea has been countermanded by the secretary of the navy.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press states the following fact, to show the rise of property in Pennsylvania consequent upon the canal system: A piece of land lying between Reading and Mount Carbon, seventy-five miles from Philadelphia, was purchased within five years for five hundred dollars; the same piece of land could now be sold for forty thousand dollars;—the proprietors will not sell it.

New-Orleans papers of the 7th ult. state that the sickness had abated in that city, but was raging in the towns on the river nearly all the way up to Natchez, with the exception of St. Louis and one or two other parishes, which still remain healthy. In Louisiana, particularly Donaldson, its ravages were very fatal. The oldest inhabitants inform us that their recollections furnish no parallel to the present autumn.

At New York, a fire broke out on the morning of the 28th ultimo, which destroyed the extensive brewery, Nos. 14 and 16 Columbia street, together with twelve or more of the adjacent buildings.

His Excellency Peter Derbigny, governor of Louisiana, died at New Orleans on the morning of the 6th of October. Gov. Derbigny has successively filled the offices of attorney general, judge of the supreme court, secretary of state under his two last predecessors, and for the last eight months governor of the state. Agreeably to the constitution, the president of the senate, Mr. Arnaud Beauvais, of Pointe Coupee, will officiate as governor.

It is stated, as evidence of the salubrity of Princeton, N. Jersey, that of 1900 students who have graduated at the college in that place since its establishment in 1757, two only have died while at college—one of consumption brought with him, the other of a fever, the consequence of a severe cold.

The ship Superior, arrived at Philadelphia from Havre, has brought two cases, measuring 150 cubic feet, and contain two large mirrors for the president's house.

It appears that, in consequence of the death of Gov. Lincoln, the state of Maine is without a governor. The president of the senate has been appointed a post-master, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the state; and the speaker of the house of representatives has recently been chosen a member of congress.

The legislature of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on the 27th ult.

Governor Trimble, of Ohio, has appointed Thursday, the 19th inst. to be observed by the people of that state as a day of public thanksgiving.

The 26th of November has been appointed as a day of public thanksgiving in the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.

The city authorities of Charleston,

S. C. have set apart Thursday the 12th inst. as a day of festival, praise, and thanksgiving.

Mr. Barbour, late minister to England, with his family, arrived at New York in the ship Britannia.

A resolution has been introduced into the legislature of Tennessee, to prohibit the issuance or passage of bills or change tickets, under the denomination of five dollars.

Garret D. Wall, esq. in a joint meeting of the two houses of the legislature, has been elected governor of New Jersey.

The New York Enquirer and Courier has made its appearance on a sheet of awful dimensions. It is large enough for a Turkish banner, or might cover the dining table of the congress of sovereigns which must soon meet in Europe to settle the affairs of that distracted part of the world. So says the Camden Journal.

Liberia.—In a note to the short address of Bishop White, &c. is a most interesting fact, and one full of promise. It states that the Colonists have established friendly relations with so many of the neighbouring native Chiefs, that they have sent into Liberia as many as a hundred of their children to be educated. This fact is an evidence how well founded is the expectation that Liberia will do more for the civilization of Africa than has heretofore been done by the whole civilized world.

A gentleman landing at New York from the steamer North America, handed two small trunks to a fellow calling himself "Porter, No. 2" to carry to the N. Y. Coffee House. The rouge was so intent in looking after No. 1, that the gentleman has not heard of his trunks since.

One Henry Wait, having failed to appear at a Court in Ravenna, Ohio, last month, to answer to a charge of having forcibly attempted to kiss a young lady, forfeited his recognizance, \$30. This was paying pretty dear for the whistle. Madame Experience, who will have her own price, has taught him the proverb, "Kissing goes by favour."

Penitentiary System.—We learn from the Millidgeville Recorder, that the labor of the convicts confined in the Georgia Penitentiary has been sufficient to defray the expenses of that institution, the present year, and that although the legislature had appropriated a sum of money for its support, it has been found unnecessary to draw from the treasury any part of it.

Proposed New College.—The conference of the Methodist church contemplate to establish a college in some of the northern or middle states. Troy, N. Y. is spoken of among others, as a proper place, and a meeting of the citizens of that place, was held on the 28th ult. to take measures with the object of procuring the location at that place.

Premium.—The editor of the Journal of Humanity, published at Andover, has been authorized to offer a premium of \$50 for the best essay, addressed to the young men of our colleges and professional seminaries, dissuading them from the use of wine, spirits and tobacco—the essays to be examined and the premium to be awarded by the Rev. Drs. Woods, Edwards and Cornelius, of Andover, Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, and Professor Silliman, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Rail Road Survey.—We understand that the committee of the Common Hall of Petersburg, authorized to contract with an Engineer to survey the route for a Rail Road between this place and the Roanoke River, have engaged Moncre Robinson, esq. to perform this service, who will commence about the 1st of January, his present contract with the Chesterfield Rail Road Company, precluding the possibility of his beginning at and earlier period.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The government of Louisiana (says the Savannah Republican) is very peculiarly situated in consequence of the death of the late governor. Much excitement prevails at New Orleans. The constitution of the state requires that the governor be possessed of real estate to the value of \$5000, to be 35 years of age, and to have been a resident of the state 8 years previous to his election: it also declares, in case of the death or removal of the governor, the president of the senate

shall be governor until another be duly qualified. The present president of the senate (Mr. Beuvaris) possesses real estate to the value of \$1000—is but 27 years of age, and has resided in the state but 4 years. The governor is elected for 4 years: the president of the senate for 1 year only. The question appears to be, if the present president of the senate holds the office of governor for the unexpired term, which is three years, or if he should be re-elected president of the senate, how can he act as governor when he does not possess the constitutional qualifications?

The School Fund of Vermont now amounts to the sum of \$73,763.32, having been increased during the past year, \$8,000. The annual interest of the Connecticut School Fund exceeds the first named sum.

We understand that it is proposed, by a number of respectable gentlemen in the city of New York, to invite the Hon. Mr. Brown, lately minister plenipotentiary from this country to France, who arrived here a few days since in the ship Solly, to partake of a public dinner, as a mark of their respect for his character and services during his residence abroad. Few individuals have represented the United States, as ministers to foreign courts, with higher reputation and more universal popularity, than Mr. Brown. During his residence at Paris, the great number of our countrymen who visited that city, in pursuit of business or amusement, unite with our voice in expressing their obligations to him, for his undeviating kindness and hospitality. The proposed entertainment will not have the slightest mixture of political feeling, but it is intended solely as a tribute of respect to distinguished merit, in a station of great responsibility and importance—to a public officer who has, on all occasions, cherished the interests of his countrymen, and supported, at a foreign court, the reputation and dignity of his country and government.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Richmond, Va., October 31.

Progress of the Convention.—The debate still proceeds in the Convention—and with additional spirit and great ability. From some appearances, since our last, it promises to continue for several days, and to place a portion of the talent in that assembly, in active requisition. On Thursday, Mr. P. P. Barbour of Orange, took the floor, in opposition to the White Basis, and Mr. Baldwin of Augusta, in favor of it. Yesterday, Mr. Powell of Frederick, and Mr. Morris of Hanover, made long and animated speeches; the former in favor of that Basis, and the latter in opposition to it. Mr. Campbell of Brooke, is entitled to the floor this morning, agreeably to parliamentary usage.

The scene continues to assume new animation and interest. We do not pronounce our own opinion alone, but the opinion of impartial and intelligent strangers, when we say, that the debate has hitherto been distinguished by great power—and it seems to increase in interest, as it approaches the denouement. New views are presented every day; and fresh weapons are enlisted in the service. New sources of eloquence are almost constantly opening upon the spectators. The effect is seen in the large audience, which crowds the hall. It is visited by troops of ladies—who claim the right of hearing at least, in what way the powers of the government are to be distributed, in the direction and administration of which they are not permitted to have any sort of participation.

We cannot pretend to predict the duration or the issue of this interesting debate. We presume, from present indications, that several other gentlemen intend to take the field. Our part is more humble—happy, if we can record their proceedings, with as much fidelity, and follow their footsteps with as much rapidity as possible.

Enquirer.

New York, October 31.

The Storm. which has been impending over us for several days, burst forth last evening, with great violence. It was very dark, and the rain fell in torrents. The blow was very heavy during the night, and the wind howled loudly, and the rain falls briskly at this hour—1 o'clock. The tides are so high that many of the docks and ships are submerged. The swell was so high this morning that the ferry boats were nearly unmanageable, and it was with difficulty that the North River steamboats could get into the slips.

The wharves are now overflowed, and on the east side the water is

nearly up to Water street. At 12 o'clock, in Front Street and Burlington slip, the water was up to the hub of the cartmen's carts. The cellars are nearly all filled—boats are playing in Flymarket street, between South and Front streets. The stores under Flymarket, are covered to the depth of 12 inches. Some thousand rats, driven from the docks, have been killed by the boys and dogs.

The steamboat Fulton arrived this morning from New London: she could proceed no farther, in consequence of the gale. We have heard of no serious accident yet.

No communications from below this afternoon.

The brig Dromo, outward bound, drifted from her anchorage abreast of Counties slip, East River, and drove ashore in Buttermilk Channel, near Red Hook: it is supposed she will be got off without material damage.

Our news boat rowed up to the cob stone in front of 61 White Hall.

Com. Adv.

Don Miguel.—It is mentioned by a correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, that according to the late news, the kingdom of Angola, in Africa, one of the most valuable and extensive possessions of Portugal, has thrown off the yoke of Miguel, and proclaimed D. Maria II; and in this revolt in favour of the proper authorities, one life only, it seems, was lost, that of the Governor, for opposing the public will.

Cotton for Oakum.—It has recently been ascertained by a course of experiments that cotton makes a better material for calking vessels than new hemp. Here then our cotton planters may look for another domestic market for their great staple. It is supposed that sixty tons of hemp are used annually for calking public vessels; the quantity used for merchantmen is not known. Mr. Davis in his letter to the secretary of the navy, states that the use of hemp oakum, has laid the seeds of dry rot in the timbers of vessels, which was never known to be the case when sound cotton was used.

Providence Journal.

Raisins.—The editor of the Troy, N. Y. Sentinel, says he has received specimens of raisins, prepared by Mr. Learned, of Lansingburg, from grapes raised this year in his own garden. They were made from the White Madeira grape, or sweet water, as it is usually called, and cost no other trouble than cutting off the clusters and putting them twice into an oven after baking bread. Dr. Spafford, of the same place, has also made excellent raisins from his own grapes this year, with very little trouble; one species of his grape is the same as that from which the bloom raisin is made.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

At the request of a friend, we with pleasure give place to the following article, copied from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

The object of temperance societies is, by persuasive methods alone, to induce the sober portion of the community voluntarily to relinquish the use of intoxicating liquors. They believe, that in a nation free and prosperous as ours, a voluntary reformation, accomplished by the virtue of the people, is the only remedy. This they know cannot be crowded any faster than considerate persons can be convinced. But it is their desire to have in continual use all suitable means to produce that conviction. No person is to be reproached, merely because he does not all at once discover the necessity that there is for universal abstinence, or the utility of societies for this subject. Thinking men must have time to think, and judicious men time to judge. Particular forbearance is due to respectable persons somewhat advanced in years, who have been so long accustomed to the use of a little, that to take it away, seems like tearing from them one of the comforts of declining years; and who have maintained self-government so perfectly, that to call on them to join a temperance society is apt to strike upon their minds like disrespect, which they are conscious of not deserving. But such may be properly reminded, that the probability of successful resistance diminishes; and that a sober man, after having indulged moderately for many years, is too liable to dismiss his guard. "I know drinking will never injure me, for I have governed myself these forty years, and can do it the rest of my life." Thus the watch is withdrawn, at the very time when it is most needed, and respectable men fall by little and little.

Such being the object of temperance societies, such the necessity

for their exertions, and such the spirit which characterises their movements, it is obvious that any person is very ill employed in treating their enterprises with contempt or ridicule. Even if their plans were perfectly visionary, the very idea of attempting a remedy for so great evils is too noble to be sneered at by a generous mind. But it is not a vision. The increased enjoyment and conscious serenity of so many temperate, and the actual rescue of no small number of the intemperate, shows that it is no dream. I honour not the feelings of a man who can find subject for his mirth in the degradation of the drunkard, and the wretchedness which his abasement brings upon his family and friends; or in the joy which swells the heart of many a father, wife or child, whose dearest earthly friend is now safe from this ruin.

There are some persons whose course in relation to temperance societies is more decided. A year ago I spoke to a person on the subject, who flew into an immediate passion, saying, "I'll have nothing to do with it: I get my living by selling rum." So it was not matter in the eyes of this most benevolent individual, how many of his fellow creatures purchased death from his shop, so he got his living by it. In fact the far greater number of those who have attempted to live in this way, have eventually died by their own poison, besides introducing their children to a ruinous familiarity with the destroyer. I can scarcely conceive the state of the man's mind, who is so wrapped up in self-interest, as to be angry at the efforts that are now making to alleviate and finally remove these shocking evils. What can his heart be made of, who would willingly hinder any farther use of the pulpit, the press, or any other means for promoting temperance? Much more noble was the declaration made not long since by an importer—"I had rather have my children penniless, in that healthy state of society which the temperance reformation is going to produce, than all the money I ever made or can make by the sale of ardent spirit."

There is another class of persons who have their feelings on this subject: I mean those who have hitherto contrived to make the indulgence of their appetite for strong drink comport with a decent standing in society, and who begin to be troubled at the thoughts that drinking rum and brandy should ever cease to be respectable. They love to drink a little, and they will drink a little. They care not what comes upon their country by intemperance, nor how many of their companions and their children, fall victims to their example. Drink they will, right or wrong; and they will make at least one struggle for respectability, before they will allow their practices to be overwhelmed with the odium that the temperance societies threaten to bring upon tipping and guzzling of every grade.

Temperance societies will not stop or remit any of their efforts, because a few individuals choose to get angry. Where would have been our country's independence, if our fathers had turned aside from their course for the railings of a few Tories? Let me just advise those persons who do not like the temperance societies, to keep very still about it. There can be no mistake about a man's reason for being troubled at the promotion of temperance. The recoil of their proceedings will be very immediate; and when opposition can accomplish nothing only to show a man's selfishness and love of liquor in a bad light, it is not worth while for people to expose themselves. It is a free country, and they cannot force us to buy their liquors, or to keep them in countenance by drinking with them.

L.

DIED.

In Chatham county, on the 31st ultimo, Miss EMMA JACKSON, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson, in the 16th year of her age.

"The wind passeth over it, and it is gone."

Yes; thou art gone, ere grief had power To blight thy youthful heart and form; Closed is the fair and tender flower

That never felt a storm.

The sunbeam's smile, the zephyr's breath, Was all it knew from birth to death.

Fallen in freshness, pure and sweet, In morning's liquid dew,

Ere rolling suns had gather'd heat To change its tender hue.

So young, so fair, so innocent; In life, in death carest;

Thy memory needs no monument, It lives in every breast.

FOR RENT.

House and Lot occupied by Daniel W. Johnston. Apply to

J. P. Sneed.

November 3.

65-39



From the Philadelphia Souvenir.

FORGET ME, AND FORGET ME NOT.

Forget me in the mazy dance
When beauty's flitting by;
Forget me not when that bright glance
Beams from my rival's eye;
Forget me when thy heart is glad—
When sweetest feelings flow;
Forget me not when I am sad—
When sorrow clouds my brow.

Forget me when I'm by thy side;
When round my native home—
Forget me not when on the tide
I'm tossed by ocean's foam;
Forget me in the morn of life
When all is light and gay;
Forget me not when tempests rife,
Are darkling o'er my way.

Forget me when the falling tide
Of fortune bears me on;
Forget me not when I am tried
By fortune's gloomy frown;
Forget me when the world shall bow,
Applauding me and mine;
Forget me not when on my brow
The cypress it would twine.

Forget me in the summer bower
With mingling voices gay;
Forget me not when in the hour
Of silent night I stray;

Forget me here, forget me there,
Thy friend at morn and even;
Forget me not, O! never forget,
When to the God of Heaven,
Thy form is bow'd in humble prayer—
Thy spirit upwards bending,
To free the heart from guilt and care,
To God on high ascending.

THE QUAKERS.

At a Yearly Meeting of the religious society of Friends, held in London, from the 20th of the 5th month to the 29th of the same inclusive, 1829.—

This meeting has been introduced into a feeling of much sympathy and brotherly love for brethren on the American continent. We have heard, with deep concern and sorrow, of the close trials to which they have been subjected by the diffusion of anti-christian doctrines among them; and we consider it to be a duty to disclaim, and we hereby do disclaim, all connexion, as a religious society, with any meetings, for the purpose of worship or discipline, which have been established, or which are upheld, by those who have embraced such anti-christian doctrines.

And, in order to prevent any misapprehension as to our views, we feel ourselves called upon, at this time, to avow our belief in the inspiration and divine authority of the Old and New Testaments.

We further believe, that the promise made, after the transgression of our first parents, in the consequences of whose fall all the posterity of Adam are involved, that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent—and the declaration unto Abraham, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed," had a direct reference to the coming in the flesh of the Lord Jesus Christ. To Him, also, did the prophet Isaiah bear testimony, when he declared: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the ever-lasting Father, the Prince of Peace: of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." And again, the same prophet spoke of him when he said, "Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted; but he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed."—The same blessed Redeemer is emphatically denominated by the prophet Jeremiah "The Lord our Righteousness."

At that period, and in that miraculous manner, which God in his perfect wisdom saw fit, the promised Messiah appeared personally upon the earth, when "He took not on him the nature of angels; but the seed of Abraham." "He was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."—Having finished the work that was given him to do, he gave himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God. He tasted death for every man. "He is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." "We have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sin." He passed into the heavens, and being the brightness of the glory of God, "and the express image of his person, and up-

holding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high," and ever liveth to make intercession for us.

It is by the Lord Jesus Christ that the world will be judged in righteousness.—He is the mediator of the new covenant; "the image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature; for by him were all things created that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him; and he is before all things, and by him all things consist." "In him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily;" and to him did the evangelist bear testimony when he said, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men." He "was the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Our blessed Lord himself spoke of his perpetual dominion and power in his church when he said, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life;" and when, describing the spiritual food which he bestoweth on the true believers, he declared, "I am the bread of life, he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." He spoke also of his saving grace, bestowed on those who come in faith unto him, when he said, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life."

Our religious society, from its earliest establishment to the present day, has received these most important doctrines of Holy Scripture in their plain and obvious acceptance; and we do not acknowledge as in fellowship with us, as a christian community, any body of religious professors which does not thus accept them, or which openly receives and accredits as ministers those who attempt to invade any of these doctrines, which we esteem as essential parts of the christian religion.

It is the earnest desire of this meeting that all who profess our name may so live and so walk before God, as that they may know these sacred truths to be blessed to them individually. We desire that, as the mere possession of sound christian doctrine will not avail to the salvation of the soul, all may attain to a living efficacious faith, which, through the power of the Holy Ghost, bringeth forth fruit unto holiness; the end whereof is everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—"Blessing, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever."

Signed in, by order, and on behalf of the meeting aforesaid.

JOSIAH FORSTER, Clerk.

From the Washington Chronicle.

LIFE.

The melancholy reflection of Hamlet—"how weary, dull, stale, and unprofitable are all the uses of this life," is one which every man will be inclined to make who has met with disappointment, or felt the heavy hand of sorrow. He is often astonished at the change of feeling he undergoes in the course of a few fleeting years, and wonders that those things which once afforded him delight, now delight him no longer. He commences life with a heart glowing with rapture and filled with sensibility; buoyed up with hope, and luxuriating in the visions of anticipated happiness; the conflicts of the world—the disappointments of hope—the jealousy of rivals—the loss of friends—the death of those most dear to him—all tend to cast a gloomy veil over the present, and a darker shade over the prospect of the future.—Every man of ordinary sensibility who has played his part in the drama of human existence, when he looks back upon the past and reflects upon the vanity of all his exertions—upon the brilliant hopes he once indulged, and the disappointments and sorrows he has experienced, will exclaim, in the bitterness of his heart, "all, all is vanity." He feels that he has been led on by a meteor that glittered in the distance—by a brilliant ignis fatuus that waned before his imagination, and that propelled him forward through the quicksands of life, and left him at last in darkness and misery.

"Man never is, but always to be blessed." In the spring of life a thousand

brilliant phantoms play before his intellectual vision—a thousand forms of anticipated pleasure flutter before his imagination; a sunny radiance surrounds his whole being—and

"Hope enchanted smiles, and waves her golden hair." He lives in a world of enchantment, in a fairy land, where every object is gilded with the golden hues of imagination. "He looks on the fashionings of poetry as the embodied essence of a bright and all radiant substance; every sweet rosy thought is a pleasant song to his dreaming, a shrined sanctity unto his mind;" and he thinks not of the coming clouds that are to darken the bright sunny surface of his existence. A few short years roll over his head, and all these sweet, and poetic, and rapturous visions pass away. He feels the dull realities of life—and encounters the turmoil, and business, and cares of the world. The friends of his youth have sunk into the grave, or become his enemies or rivals; the realization of his dreams has disappointed him, or he discovers them to be vain or unsatisfying. He finds mankind cold and heartless—each seeking his own interest, and trampling upon him who stands in a dull routine of sickly joys, insipid pleasures, and splendid miseries; and his mind, soured by disappointment, and sickened with the world, looks forward at last to the real and undying glories of futurity. It is well that it is so: An entire freedom from pain and misery, and an uninterrupted succession of enjoyments, would render the bare idea of quitting life too painful to be endured, and preclude all hope of preparation for a future state. Heaven in its wisdom has strewed the path of life with thorns as well as roses, that, in this scene of probationary trial, the future may not be lost in the enjoyment of the present, and that the great end of human existence, a preparation for that boundless eternity to which we are all hastening, may be accomplished. Emphatically may it be said, in the language of the sacred volume—"Who knoweth what is good for man in this life, all the days of his vain life, which he spendeth as a shadow?" We are indeed shadows, and according to Pindar, shadows are all that we here pursue.

PROFESSOR, vs. HASTY PUDDING.

Some students, at one of our colleges, being frequently annoyed by the nocturnal and inquisitorial visits of a Professor, who suspected them of playing cards, one evening prepared a kettle of mush, otherwise called hasty pudding, and by the time it was thoroughly boiled, had seated themselves round a table, in the attitude of card playing, waiting patiently for the well known step of the Professor. It was no sooner heard, than a large outside pocket of one of them was forthwith filled with the hot hasty pudding, and all were seated as before. As soon as the Professor opened the door, the student, who was loaded with the mush, made a sudden sweep over the table with his hand, as if to gather cards, and with another motion, apparently to put them into the pocket containing the mush. These movements could not help being noticed, as they were intended to be, by the professor; who considering them as pretty strong evidence of guilt, broke out with—"well, young gentlemen! I've caught you at last, have I?" "Why, yes sir, we are all here."—"So I see you are, and you have been playing cards too!" "No sir, it is not so." "It isn't, ha? What have you got in your pocket, young man?" "Hot hasty pudding, sir."

"Hasty pudding, ha? hot hasty pudding, have you? I'll hasty pudding you, young scamp—a grace!" said the Professor, and suiting the action to the word, advanced to the well charged pocket, with the resolution of taking it by storm. The student showed, apparently, the like resolution to guard it; but again very honestly told the Professor, there was nothing in it but hasty pudding, and that if he did not desist, he might scald his fingers. The professor, however, was not so easily dissuaded; but full of the idea of finding the infernal pack, attempted to thrust his hand into the pocket, which the student held fast, at the same time turning round to keep his pocket on the opposite side, and again assuring the professor, that it contained nothing under heaven but hot hasty pudding, and that if he touched it, he would most unquestionably scald his fingers. "Ah! yes; young man, I know all about it; but recollect, sir, my fingers are my own, sir," said the Professor, who was now more zealous than ever to complete the discovery, which he thought himself on the point of attaining, when the student having permitted him to increase his momentum by sufficient exertion, as

if by accident left his pocket for a moment unguarded, and the Professor, like a skilful general, taking advantage of the enemy's weakness, thrust his hand half way to the elbow into the hot hasty pudding! The dolorous looks, the groaning, and antic capers of the professor, are better imagined than described. The young rogue of a student, like a "miserable comforter" as he was, could not help saying, rather dryly—"your fingers are your own sir!"

Berkshire American.

Tit for tat.—Two gentlemen were disputing the other evening at the opera the possession of a seat, when one of them remarked that he was most entitled to it being a man of quality. "Ah," replied the other, "I imagined so by your impudence. But I, sir," sarcastically placing his hand upon his pocket, "am a man of quantity." "Yes," said the first, "I thought so by your ignorance."

An Apropos.—One day at the table of the late Dr. Pearce (Dean of Ely) just as the cloth was removed, the subject of discourse happened to be, that of an extraordinary mortality amongst the lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than six eminent barristers in as many months." The Dean who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remark gave the company grace:—"For this, and every other mercy, the Lord's name be praised!"—The effect was irresistible!

Hyperbole.—A Vermont horse jockey, boasting the other day of the speed of his horse, gravely asserted that he could "trot seventeen miles an hour!" "Seventeen miles an hour!" said a by-stander, "I guess that's a thumper." "My dear fellow," replied he of the Green Mountain, "seventeen miles is no great feat for the creature now; for when he was but two years old, the lightning killed the old mare, and chased the colt all round the pasture, without getting within ten rods of him."

JOHN COOLLY, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Richmond, where he has procured the latest fashions and the most approved mode of cutting practised by the fashionable tailors of that place and the northern cities. All orders in his line of business will, as heretofore, be thankfully received, and he assures those who may favor him with their custom that the utmost exertion will be made to please them.

J. C. would employ one or two good journeymen Tailors, if application be made immediately.

November 3.

A valuable negro man for sale by Doctor O'Fairhill, on a credit of six and twelve months.

October 13.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the last of last month, a bound boy by the name of JOSEPH SULLIVAN, near eighteen years old. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of five cents for his delivery to me, but no charges paid.

John Long, sen.

October 16.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookelling business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY. In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others } Petition for sale of ex parte. } real estate.

ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November, before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. \$1 75

00—6w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY. In Equity—September Term, 1829.

James Allison and others } Petition for sale of ex parte. } real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clancy & Co. as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid or.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. \$2 00

00—6w

North-Carolina Bible Society

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the state, especially delegates from the Bible Societies within the state, be invited to meet in general convention, on Wednesday the 18th day of November next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole state with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The managers were lead to the adoption of the foregoing resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society on the same subject.

By order of the Board, J. GALES, Secretary.

October 9.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or three good Journeymen Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to

Robert F. Pleasants.

October 28.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandise, which consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a quantity of TIN WARE. They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on very reasonable terms, and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves.

Moore & Lea.

Pleasant Grove, Orange county, October 26.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 13th inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, four years old last April, upwards of five feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and is rendered more remarkable from a habit of sucking wind. He is supposed to have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake county; who was sold in Montgomery county about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South-Carolina, and is doubtless a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and has a pretended free pass for that name; he can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in Davidson county, which got from him on Saturday night, and has since been recovered by its owner. He was known as Peter by the negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them he was going into Wake to see his friends near Brassfield's. A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, on his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

Joel Parrish.

The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward the account.

October 27.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Isely, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling-house of the said Boston Isely, on the 13th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 105 acres, bounded by Haw River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanley, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 82 1/2 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin, and also nine likely Negroes.

Thos. D. Watts, } Trustees.

Thos. Thompson, }

The above sale is postponed until the 30th day of November.

October 13.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Nathaniel J. Palmer for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Nathaniel J. Palmer, together with the building lately removed therefrom.

Edmund Strudwick, Trustee.

October 20.

WANTED.

As an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations. Inquire at this Office.

September 1.

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1.

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

Christian Isely and wife } Petition for the sale of Land. }

Michael Cocklecece and others }

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cocklecece, Nicholas Cocklecece, Jacob Cocklecece, Henry Cocklecece, James McLean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. 2 50

00—6w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES. Inquire at this Office.

June 30.